

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with rain and snow. Temp. 2-6 (32-41). Tuesday, cloudy. LONDON: Monday, cold and cloudy. Temp. 3-8 (32-38). ROME: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 6-10 (45-55). NEW YORK: Monday, sunny. Temp. 4-1 (35-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1978

Established 1837

Guerrilla Chiefs Warn Rhodesian War Will Go On



Joshua Nkomo

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Joshua Nkomo has vowed to fight the "internal" majority-rule settlement being negotiated with increasing success in Salisbury.

The envisaged settlement will provide for blacks to have voting rights for the first time in almost a century of white rule, but Mr. Nkomo warned on Friday that "polling stations will become military targets."

Mr. Nkomo, who with Robert Mugabe leads the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, made his promise of continued warfare during a news conference to Lusaka, the capital of neighboring Zambia.

In London yesterday, Mr. Mugabe said the constitutional agreement was a "treacherous deal entered into by reactionary forces."

"We regard this conspiratorial deal as of no consequence," he added. "Our war will continue to escalate."

The Patriotic Front is not represented at the settlement conference, which in the last week has achieved a breakthrough accord on constitutional principles. The participants have also agreed that guerrillas may join the future armed forces if they wish.

The constitutional aspect of the agreement gives white legal status during the first 10 years of black rule but virtually prevents them from getting cabinet posts.

"All power will remain in the hands of the white minority and

all the machinery for repression will remain unchanged," Mr. Nkomo said.

Intelligence sources in southern Africa say Mr. Nkomo's own Zimbabwe African People's Union controls a growing, relatively well-trained and disciplined army which has yet to be committed in full to the five-year-old guerrilla war.

Authoritative figures released in October, 1977, put the organization's military strength at about 4,000 in Zambia and 500 in Rhodesia. But the sources said the group has been recruiting black Rhodesians—often through abduction—at a rate of about 1,500 people a month, including teenage boys and girls.

The three black groups negotiating with Prime Minister Ian Smith cast aside rivalry and made a common proposal regarding the structure of a pre-majority-rule interim government, conference sources said.

They proposed the establishment of a ruling council of state that would include the leaders of the four participating groups and an independent chairman. A council of ministers would take care of day-to-day affairs and implement state council policy.

Sithole Urges Approval

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (UPI)—West Berlin police used clubs yesterday to disperse demonstrators blocking a black take-over in Rhodesia.

The police said they arrested 17 persons after members of the Maoist Communist Bund of West Germany held an unlicensed demonstration.

5 Missing, 30 Hurt in Blast

20 Seized After Ulster Bomb Kills 12

BELFAST, Feb. 18 (UPI)—Security forces arrested 20 IRA suspects yesterday in the hunt for the bombers who killed at least 12 persons in a restaurant explosion.

In Dublin, the Prime Minister Jack Lynch of Ireland condemned the bombing as a "horrible and savage crime" perpetrated by "callous beasts who have no place in society."

In a speech to the annual conference of his ruling Fianna Fail party, Mr. Lynch again denounced IRA violence as preventing any movement toward unity with Northern Ireland.

"So far 20 people have been arrested and the operation is continuing," a paler statement said as the hunt for the killers went on. "Those arrested are suspected of being active in IRA terrorist activities and their numbers include members believed to be prominent in the IRA command structure."

400 in Restaurant

The arrests were made hours after a bomb explosion ripped through a restaurant in the Castlebrigg Hills, seven miles east of Belfast. The restaurant was packed with about 400 persons—including Catholics and Protestants—attending a dinner of the Northern Ireland Motorcycle Club.

The explosion started a fire which engulfed the restaurant. Police recovered the remains of 12, or possibly 13, mutilated bodies from the wreckage. At least 30 other persons were injured and five persons were still unaccounted for.

It was Northern Ireland's worst terrorist attack in six years.

Carter Considers Intervention

U.S. Coal Talks Break Off Without Progress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Frustrated coal negotiators left Washington today after the latest talks failed. President Carter considered whether to take drastic action to end the 2 1/2-month mine strike.

Spokesmen for the United Mine Workers and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association said that 2 1/2 days of talks failed to produce a settlement or hope for one.

The strike by 160,000 miners who produce half the nation's coal has lasted 76 days and its effects are spreading daily. Hundreds of thousands of layoffs are threatened because of electrical power reductions; businesses, schools and industries are being forced to cut activities, and National Guardsmen have been assigned to protect dwindling coal supplies as they are shipped to the neediest points.

Mr. Carter, who had pushed for a negotiated settlement to move into the situation in several ways:

all the machinery for repression will remain unchanged," Mr. Nkomo said.

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Gerry Fitt, leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic Labor party, said the attack was "sheer brutality which will flatten the name of the IRA in Ireland forever."

Ulster member of Parliament James Killender said he would try to have the incident raised

China to Convene Legislature on Sunday in Peking

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (UPI)—China announced yesterday that the fifth National People's Congress, the country's legislative body, will be convened next Sunday in Peking.

The NPC session will be preceded on Friday by a meeting of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory body that once served as a constituent assembly.

The NPC is expected to review the new governmental policies and personnel changes made since the death of Mao Tse-tung and purge of the Gang of Four in 1976.

The convening of the NPC is part of the new leadership's attempt to return to constitutional rule and broaden the base of government.

Another focal point of the NPC is whether Premier Hu Kuo-feng, who also is chairman of the Communist party, will retain the premiership. There is widespread speculation that he may give up the post to concentrate on party affairs.

It was Northern Ireland's worst terrorist attack in six years.

in the House of Commons tomorrow. Mr. Killender said he wanted urgent action but feared most parliamentarians "will look upon it as just another incident in Northern Ireland."

The militant Protestant leader Ian Paisley said the bombing showed "the IRA is far from finished." He demanded Ulster Secretary Roy Mason's removal from office and for a tougher politician to be a replacement to "root the IRA out completely."

Elsewhere in Northern Ireland, fire destroyed a number of shops in Omagh, Ballymena and in the industrial sector of Belfast.

Booze Located

There were no injuries. An Army bomb disposal team located three other incendiary devices in Omagh before they exploded.

In Belfast, two men were admitted to a hospital with shotgun wounds in the leg after being "knee-capped"—a favorite ploy of IRA gunmen.

U.S. Delegation Leaves Ethiopia After Talks

By John Darnton

NAIROBI, Feb. 19 (NYT)—A U.S. delegation left Ethiopia yesterday after discussions on improving relations.

The group, headed by David Aaron, deputy assistant for national security, met Friday in Addis Ababa with Lt. Col. Masse Mariam, the Ethiopian leader.

The U.S. representatives, who described the talks as "frank and correct," said it was hoped that the meetings would "be the basis for a political problems in treaties," Mr. Castro said in an interview here. "And Carter knows them and he is trying to

get the treaties through the Senate.

Castro Asserts Intention to Restore U.S. Ties

By Jack Nelson

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—President Fidel Castro says he wants normal relations restored between Cuba and the United States but understands that political problems, including the Panama Canal treaties, complicate such an undertaking for President Carter.

"There are political problems in treaties," Mr. Castro said in an interview here. "And Carter knows them and he is trying to

get the treaties through the Senate.

But Sees Political Problems for Carter

get the treaties through the Senate.

"Getting the treaties passed by the Senate takes precedence over normalization of relations," Mr. Castro asserted.

Some supporters of the treaties have expressed apprehension that moves to improve relations with Cuba at this time could cause additional rightist opposition to ratification of the treaties.

Mr. Castro, in an expansive mood after two hours of joking

and animated conversation with a group of U.S. businessmen at a reception late Friday night, also answered questions about Cuban involvement in the Ethiopian-Somalian war.

Mr. Castro and Vice-President Carlos Rodriguez defended the use of Cuban troops in Ethiopia, and Mr. Rafael Rodriguez denied reports based on U.S. intelligence sources that Cuban pilots were flying missions in Ethiopia.

Asked if Soviet pilots were replacing Cuban flying missions in Ethiopia, Mr. Castro replied, "No."

And asked if Cuban troops would remain in Ethiopia after a settlement of the Ethiopian-Somalian war, Mr. Castro said, "I can tell you one thing. I do not want to make any kind of a declaration statement on the Ethiopians are the ones who have to answer these things—even to a declaration, it is up to Ethiopians to say, not the Cubans."

Effort Seen

Mr. Castro's assurances on the Soviet pilot issue, and similar questions given earlier Friday to some of the businessmen by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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After Haldeman Claims U.S. Was Asked

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—The Soviet Union has branded as "imperialist" and "a lie from beginning to end" the claim by former Nixon adviser H.R. Haldeman that the Kremlin invited the United States to join it in a pre-emptive nuclear strike against China.

The reaction to the account in Haldeman's book, "The Ends of Power," was carried by Tass, Haldeman's claims in the book that the Soviet Union amassed a nuclear force along its border with China in 1969 and then asked the United States to join it in a pre-emptive nuclear strike against China's infant nuclear capability.

Haldeman's nonsensical statements are a lie from beginning to end and pursue provocative and only provocative aims," Tass said.

U.S. Volunteer Freed

By Colombia Leftists

BOGOTA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Bogota's leading newspaper said yesterday that U.S. Peace Corps volunteer Richard Starr, kidnapped 13 months ago, had been freed

by his leftist guerrilla captors and was flown out of Colombia.

The newspaper, El Tiempo, quoting what it called reliable official sources, said Mr. Starr, 30, a botanist from Edmonds, Wash., was released a week ago after his abductors received a \$264,000 ransom.

the two Communist powers make "firm and permanent commitments" not to attack each other.

Western diplomats here reacted to the Haldeman claims with surprise, although one noted that "there was a current of thought that this sort of step was being considered by the Soviets and considered seriously."

The late winter of 1969 is generally considered to mark the low point in Soviet-Chinese relations. They had been deteriorating for several years, and the 1969 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia raised Chinese concern that the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine"—utilizing the Kremlin's "obligation" to intervene where Socialism is imperiled—might be applied to China.

In March, 1969, two bloody clashes occurred along the Soviet-Chinese border. In his biography of Mr. Brezhnev, author John Dorell says, "The evidence is persuasive that a pre-emptive military strike at Chinese nuclear installations was seriously under consideration in the late summer or early fall of that year."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Austria	15 P.M.	Lebanon	21 P.M.
Bahrain	20 P.M.	Liberia	21 P.M.
Bermuda	5:55 P.M.	Malta	21 P.M.
Bulgaria	40 P.M.	Niger	1:30 P.M.
Burma	22 P.M.	Netherlands	1:30 P.M.
East	2:30 P.M.	Eire	1:30 P.M.
Egypt	2:30 P.M.	Portugal	2:30 P.M.
Eire	2:30 P.M.	Spain	2:30 P.M.
Finland	2:30 P.M.	Sweden	2:30 P.M.
France	1:30 P.M.	Switzerland	1:30 P.M.
Germany	1:30 P.M.	Turkey	1:30 P.M.
Great Britain	20 P.M.	U.S.	1:30 P.M.
Greece	2:30 P.M.	U.S.S.R.	1:30 P.M.
India	1:30 P.M.	Yugoslavia	1:30 P.M.
Iran	50 P.M.		
Iraq	400 P.M.		
Ireland	1:30 P.M.		

Government Silent

Chad Rebels Claim Capture Of Strategic Desert Garrison

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Insurgents fighting in Chad said yesterday that they had captured the strategic desert garrison town of Faya-Largeau after more than two weeks of battles.

A spokesman for the Libyan-backed guerrillas said that the town fell Friday night. He had no details. The garrison, in the center of a desert about 800 kilometers north of the capital, N'Djamena, was defended by 2,000 government troops, sources here said.

The rebels, fighting to gain control of the region, attacked with about 2,000 troops, the sources said.

Two weeks ago, the rebel group said that it had captured Fada, another garrison to the west of Faya-Largeau. The claim was not

denied by Chad. If today's claim is true, the government has only one foothold in the area, Ouanga-Kebir, northeast of Faya-Largeau.

President Felix Malloum has accused neighboring Libya of backing the guerrillas and of illegally occupying the extreme northwest region of Aouzou.

The rebels want independence for the desert region, which is about the size of France. It borders Libya to the north, the Sudan to the east and Niger to the west.

1974 Abduction

The rebels attracted publicity in 1974 by capturing French ethnologist Françoise Claustre. She was held for almost three years and released after Libyan mediation.

In N'Djamena, Chad officials could not confirm or deny the report that Faya-Largeau had fallen.

Last week, informed French sources expressed concern over the military situation in northern Chad. They said that rebel forces had surrounded Faya-Largeau and held the airport.

Libya, Chad in Accord

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Libya and Chad have agreed to work toward restoration of diplomatic relations which Chad decided to sever on Feb. 6 to protest alleged Libyan military aid to the rebels.

The agreement was announced yesterday at the end of talks between Chadian and Libyan officials in Tripoli. Reports quoted a communiqué as saying: "The Chadian side decided to withdraw its complaint (against Libya) from the UN Security Council and to work for the restoration of diplomatic relations."

S. Yemen Said Downed

KUWAIT, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Exile forces claim to have shot down an Ethiopian jet fighter piloted by a Southern Yemeni, a Kuwaiti newspaper reported yesterday.

The daily Al Rai Al Asam quoted a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea as saying a pilot from Southern Yemen was at the controls of a Soviet-made MiG-21 shot down by Eritrean forces last Wednesday.

Dram Recalls Envoy

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Iran yesterday recalled its ambassador from Kenya and said it was closing its embassy in Nairobi because of Kenyan attacks on Iran's role in the Ogaden war.

Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalilshahi announced the measure at a news conference. Kenya has made no official statement on the Iranian action.

Turkey Reports Blasts, Gunfire; 2 Are Wounded

ISTANBUL, Feb. 19 (AP).—Two youths were wounded in separate gun assaults and at least a dozen bomb explosions were reported in weekend violence throughout Turkey.

A high school student received critical wounds when two brothers attacked him in Ankara, police said. The two were arrested.

In Izmir, the head of a pro-Moscow student association was shot and stabbed by unknown assailants, police said.

The attacks were believed to be politically motivated as fighting among rival ideological groups continued in Turkey.

In Istanbul, the Intercontinental Hotel was hit by gunfire yesterday. No one was injured in that incident.

8 Abductors Get Italy Jail Terms

SALERNO, Italy, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A Salerno court sentenced eight men to prison yesterday for the kidnapping of banker Mario Amabile last year.

Mr. Amabile, 64, was abducted Nov. 2. He was released 26 days later for a 1.75-billion lire (\$205 million) ransom, which police later recovered \$68,000.

The court sentenced five men to 16 years each for kidnapping, robbery, theft and illegal possession of weapons. Three were sentenced to 12, 11 and 3 years, respectively, and five were acquitted.

2 U.S. Guards Free After Inmates Revolt

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Feb. 19 (AP).—Two guards were held hostage by two convicted bank robbers for several hours at Terminal Island Correctional Institute then released unharmed today.

An official said the prisoners seized two unarmed guards last night, took their keys and opened the cell doors on their block. After negotiating throughout the night, the two prisoners released the guards and were returned to their cells.

Belgian Girls Unhurt After Kidnapping

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 19 (AP).—Two teen-age Belgian girls are free after being kidnapped and held for a week by a sex-offender, police reported.

The girls, both 15, were apparently not molested, police said. The suspect was captured Friday night at a roadside.

One girl was the daughter of an executive of Fabrique Nationale, Belgium's largest arms manufacturing company; the other the daughter of a supermarket manager.



REACTION IN CAIRO—Emotional crowds gathered along the funeral-procession route for slain Al-Ahram editor Youssef Sebai in Cairo Sunday.

Associated Press

U.S. Group Quits Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

an offensive by the Ethiopians in the Ogaden war and were advancing on the air base and industrial center of Dire Dawa.

Senior officials of the Western Somali Liberation Front, whose guerrillas are fighting alongside regular troops, said the Somalis had repulsed a thrust at the railroad at Harrawa, about 30 miles northeast of Dire Dawa.

The Somalis had pushed the enemy back and were about 12 miles from Dire Dawa, an official said.

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To Offset Troop Pullout

U.S. Decides to Send 12 F-4s To Bolster Seoul's Air Force

By Bernard Weinraub

HONOLULU, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The Carter administration, seeking to offset the planned withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Korea, has decided to increase its air strength in South Korea during the next few months with at least a dozen F-4 fighters.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown had promised Seoul that the United States would raise its air strength during the next four to five years, and the decision to send the planes relatively early was an effort to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to insure South Korea's security as the pullout begins.

Military officials held out the possibility of a further increase in planes, beyond the 12 F-4 fighters, during the withdrawal.

Mr. Brown, meeting at Pacific headquarters here with high-ranking U.S. military officials, has made it plain that the administration was proceeding with its troop-withdrawal plan despite the uncertain congressional reaction to it. Mr. Brown and his staff fear that the investigations of alleged South Korean influence-buying in Congress will jeopardize an extensive new military-aid package for Seoul.

"It would be a very serious matter if the Congress did not approve the necessary transfers and foreign military sales credit," Mr. Brown said after meeting with Gen. John Vessey, commander in chief of U.S. forces in South Korea.

"We're going ahead with our plan," the defense secretary said. "We are planning for the withdrawals and we're planning for Congress to approve the compensatory measures."

Pending congressional approval, the Carter administration is planning a \$2-billion program of military sales credits and gifts to build South Korea's defenses. Mr. Brown and Gen. Vessey said that the military-aid program, over a five-year period, was crucial for the security of South Korea and designed to compensate for the military imbalance between North and South Korea when U.S. ground troops have left.

Besides holding a definite advantage in tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft guns, North Korea enjoys a 2-to-1 advantage over South Korea in combat aircraft. The presence of three squadrons of U.S. F-4s has shifted the air balance in Korea in favor of the South, and the additional planes will tilt the balance further.

May Seek F-16s

The F-4 has been the U.S. Air Force's main tactical fighter plane for at least a decade. It is being replaced in some cases by the F-15 as the mainstay fighter. In addition to the F-4s that the United States have promised, the South Koreans may be seeking the more advanced F-16s.

Mr. Brown said at a news conference on Friday that the United States would retain "substantial air units" in South Korea. "Actually, we probably will increase by a small amount our present fighter capability," he said.

Military officials said later that at least 12 F-4 tactical fighters and additional Air Force personnel will soon be assigned to South Korea in an effort by the United States to make it plain that the administration retains a strong commitment to the country.

The United States now has three squadrons—about 60 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers—at the Osan and Kunsan air bases, with 7,000 Air Force personnel. It was estimated that the 12 planes might bring as many as 800 additional aircraft to South Korea.

There are now about 35,000 U.S. Army combat troops in South Korea, including 14,000 in the 2d Infantry Division, the key com-

Moscow Blocks Jewish Pianist On Dutch Trip

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Soviet authorities barred a Jewish concert pianist from leaving Moscow to play at the jubilee celebrations of the Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra because her son had emigrated to Israel, the director has told a press conference.

Jan Hukriede, director of the Philharmonic since its foundation in 1963, said that the pianist, Bella Davidovich, told him by telephone from Moscow that the travel ban had been imposed because of her son's emigration.

Mrs. Davidovich and another Soviet pianist, Yekaterina Novitskaya, were invited more than a year ago to play Mendelssohn's double piano concerto at two anniversary concerts performed Friday and yesterday.

On Tuesday, the day the two pianists were due in Amsterdam, a telegram from the state agency Goskonsert in Moscow said neither pianist would be coming. No reason was given—although Mrs. Novitskaya had arrived here on her own, he added.

Japan Workers Rally

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—About 33,000 workers attended a rally here today to demand full employment and a large tax cut.

PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS
see classified



Former United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle leaves courthouse Saturday in Media, Pa.

Boyle Convicted for Second Time Of Murdering Yablonski Family

MEDIA, Pa., Feb. 19 (WP).—For the second time in four years, W.A. (Tony) Boyle, the former president of the United Mine Workers Union, was convicted yesterday of murdering union rival Joseph (Jock) Yablonski and Mr. Yablonski's wife and daughter.

The jury deliberated for four hours and 50 minutes Friday night and yesterday morning before announcing that they found the 76-year-old defendant guilty of three counts of first-degree murder. The counts carry automatic life sentences.

Mr. Yablonski, who challenged Boyle for the UMW presidency in 1969, his wife, Margaret, and daughter, Charlotte, were slain in their Clarksville, Pa., home on Dec. 31, 1969.

Boyle was convicted of murder in 1974, but last year the State Supreme Court granted him a new trial.

Los Angeles Study of Those Living Under Traffic Patterns

Birth Defects Linked to Stress in Mothers From Airport Noise

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—Children born to mothers living under the landing pattern of Los Angeles International Airport are much more likely to suffer birth defects than those of families in other parts of Los Angeles County, a new University of California study shows.

Researchers at UCLA found the rate of abnormal birth is 61 percent higher among blacks and 57 percent higher among whites in this area than in the rest of the county. They suspect the cause is stress felt by pregnant women who repeatedly hear the noise of jet aircraft overhead.

Nowell Jones, a UCLA psychology professor, and Judy Taucher of the UCLA School of Public Health analyzed county birth records for 1970 through 1972.

They found 30 abnormal births among the 2,545 black infants in the airport area, compared with 348 abnormal births among the 47,389 black children in the rest of the county. This translated into an abnormal birth rate of 1.183 for 100,000 births in the airport area, compared to the countywide rate of 737 per 100,000.

Comparison Made

The researchers found 30 abnormal births among the 2,522 white infants of families in the airport area, compared with 1,433

births from whites because birth defects, excluding polydactyly, are found more frequently in whites, Prof. Jones said. He said he has no idea why the normally lower rate among blacks should have almost equaled that of whites in the landing pattern area.

The researchers admit that their study does not prove that jet landing noise causes malformations in newborn children. An alternative possibility is that jet engine air pollutants are responsible.

No Higher Levels

Data collected by the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, however, showed no higher

levels of carbon monoxide in the target area than in control locations, including central Los Angeles. Excessive amounts of particulates were found, mostly produced during taxiing and takeoff, but the researchers said they know of no evidence linking combustion particulates with birth defects.

But there is already much evidence that noise can produce such malformations by placing stress on the mother. Anything causing stress, particularly in the early stages of pregnancy, is thought to interrupt the development of the fetus. And even very brief interruptions, Prof. Jones said, can cause abnormalities.

"We know noise causes defects in rats," Prof. Jones said. "If noise were [treated like] saccharine, it would be barred. Noise is an effective teratogen [monstrously-producer] when applied to pregnant rats."

In England, Japan

Studies in England have shown a higher stillborn rate in Hounslow, a district beneath London's Heathrow Airport traffic pattern. And in Japan, babies born to mothers living under the Osaka Airport pattern were found to be of relatively low weight, presumably because of the stress factor.

"If our results are not finally conclusive, they cannot be dismissed out of hand either," Mr. Jones said. She noted that the average worker under study received a radiation dose during five years equal only to that received by a person taking a barium enema, a procedure commonly used to diagnose disease of the lower intestine.

Such a procedure is well below current safety limits. Dr. Stewart said those limits probably ought to be re-examined in light of her findings. "It isn't safe at any dose," she said.

Lauriston Taylor of the National Council of Radiation Protection and Measurements, a privately funded research and consulting organization, disagreed. "If we act prematurely, we may deprive ourselves of uses of radiation that could be very important to our way of living," he said.

Mr. Jablon pointed out that further research on worker histories at other nuclear laboratories and at nuclear power plants is needed, but is hampered by laws on the public disclosure of causes of death.

In Study of Nuclear Facilities

Low-Level Radiation, Cancer Are Linked by U.S. Experts

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP).—

Dr. Alice Stewart noted the criticism of a study she published in December linking cancer to low-level radiation, took the study back to the laboratory, and has returned with the same results: Workers at the government's nuclear facilities in Hanford, Washington, had cancer at a rate 5 percent higher than the U.S. average.

Dr. Stewart's presentation

Friday to the American Association for the Advancement of Science convention was the latest salvo in a battle over what, if anything, should be done about low-level radiation.

"Now, please don't say I like

radiation," pleaded one of Dr.

Stewart's critics, Seymour Jablon of the National Academy of Sciences.

"Certainly there's something peculiar going on among the Hanford workers," he said, but theorized that it may be chemical exposures and not radiation. "Let's not rule out other possibilities," Mr. Jablon said.

Initial Study

The initial study was begun in 1975 by Dr. Thomas Mancuso of the University of Pittsburgh, who subsequently lost his job at the Energy Research and Development Administration, which had tried to delay publication of his results.

He published anyway, with Dr. Stewart and Dr. George Kneale as co-authors, in December. The Department of Energy has ordered a study of why Dr. Mancuso lost his job, and a spokesman said Friday that a report is expected in about three weeks.

"The real reason why so many experts have found fault with our analysis is because our estimates of risk are much higher than earlier ones based on A-bomb survivors," Dr. Stewart wrote in the revision.

With Dr. Mancuso and Dr. Kneale listed as co-authors this time, Dr. Stewart wrote that the findings were supported by new studies of some of the 40,000 persons who entered Hiroshima and Nagasaki to look for relatives or possessions within four days of the 1945 blasts. Previous studies focused on actual bomb-blast survivors.

Unresolved Question

Like workers at Hanford, the Hiroshima returnees received low-level doses of radiation, although the Hanford workers received similar doses over a much longer time. There is substantial controversy over whether the body "repairs" damage done by low-

Corruption Inquiry Widens

Rep. Flood Is Reported Target Of Fund-Manipulation Probe

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT).

The Department of Justice is investigating whether Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., endeavored to improperly manipulate several federally financed projects, including an addition to Philadelphia's Hahnemann Hospital, for the benefit of two Pennsylvania contractors who are his political supporters, sources familiar with the investigation said yesterday.

According to the sources, the FBI has received evidence that links some of Rep. Flood's actions to the interests of Edward Dixon and John Dixon. The brothers operated companies that received federal funds in the late 1960s to put out fires in coal slag heaps; in 1974 they received sentences in a \$43-million federal evasion case.

Link Alleged

The investigators have been told, the sources say, that the Dixons are linked to the Capital Investment Development Corp., which holds an \$855,000 contract for construction management on the Hahnemann Hospital project.

The \$85-million-hospital project received a \$14.5-million federal grant through the Community Services Administration. The organization was deactivated last March after a dispute arose over political favoritism in its management. The corporation's counsel was Richard Fox of Harrisburg, Pa., who has represented members of the Dixon family.

The FBI agents are trying to sort out the relationship between the Capital Investment Development Corp. and the Environmental Design Center Inc. The design company was formed by Mr. Fox, according to state records.

In 1974 it unsuccessfully bid \$500,000 to manage the Hahnemann Hospital construction. In April, 1975, it became a subsidiary of Capital Investment, and that company won the project for \$43,000.

FBI agents have received allegations that Anthra-Penn and Hahnemann Hospital are instances in which Rep. Flood sought to direct the control of federal expenditures to his political supporters. According to a source, Stephen Elko, a former Flood aide who was convicted of accepting bribes, has described the arrangements involving Anthra-Penn and the hospital to FBI agents. Published reports have said that Mr. Elko put pressure on Hahnemann officials to conspire to take control of the Washington-based holding company.

Rep. Flood could not be reached for comment. He previously has denied wrongdoing but has declined detailed comment on matters under investigation.

Flood Obtains Funds

In March, 1975, Rep. Flood guided through Congress a rider on an appropriations bill that allocated \$14.5 million to Hahnemann Hospital, although his earlier application for a construction grant had been rejected. Rep. Flood is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare, which holds the purse strings of the Community Services Administration. The next month, the hospital retained the law firm of Rep. Elko, allegedly at the insistence of Elko, then Rep. Flood's administrative assistant.

That same month, Capital Investment merged with Environmental Design, according to state records. Federal agents have been told that Elko later brought pressure to bear on Hahnemann Hospital to hire Capital Investment to manage the construction project; the company went on the job in early 1976.

Manipulation Charged

In the summer of 1975, the Community Services Administration dispensed \$150,000 to form Anthra-Penn. Mr. Fox was appointed as Anthra-Penn's counsel; two officials from Rep. Flood's hometown, Wilkes-Barre, were to become the nonprofit corporation's top officers.

Anthra-Penn proposed to ask the federal government for about \$5 million in aid for economic development projects. In 1976, however, charges of political favoritism arose and, according to local newspaper accounts, an Anthra-Penn executive said that John Dixon was trying to manipulate his actions "behind the scenes." The disputes became so severe that the aid program was halted by the Community Services Administration.

He Gets the Gravy

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (WP).—Elko is said to have told friends in 1975 that his \$37,000-a-year job was worth \$100,000.

A witness at his bribery trial last year said that Elko was angry because he was being forced out of his job to head off a House investigation. The probe centered in a kickback scheme to channel federal funds to a chain of California trade schools.

Authorities said today that Elko, 31, was returned to face charges stemming from the theft of a car and several credit cards.

According to the Financial General complaint, Mr. Metzger, a financial general stockholder and attorney for the company, and Mr. Stephens, who owns 4.8 percent of the company, have been taken against Mr. Lance or those named in the complaint.

Mr. Lance remains a close friend of President Carter, despite his resignation as director of the Office of Management and Budget last year after questions were raised in Congress and by federal banking agencies about his former banking practices.

Owens Common Stock

Authorities said today that Elko, 31, was returned to face charges stemming from the theft of a car and several credit cards.

He has been interrogated about the killings since Wednesday, when his arrest ended a six-week odyssey in which police said he played many roles and took on many disguises.

Jackson Receives Brezhnev Invitation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., one of the most persistent critics in Congress of Soviet policies, has been invited by President Leonid Brezhnev to visit the Soviet Union.

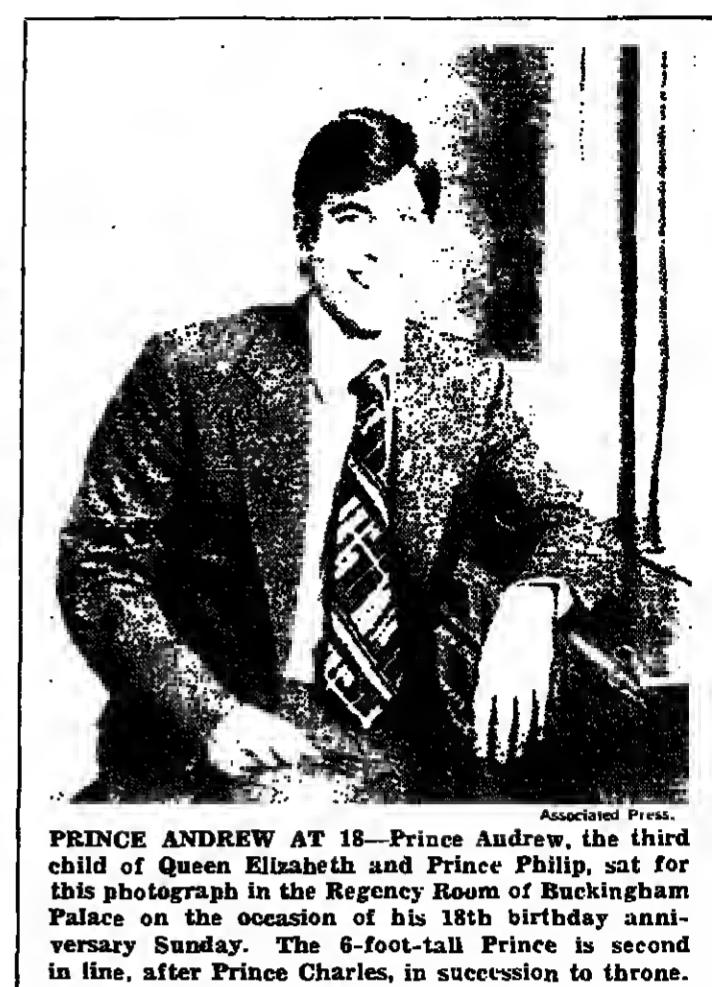
Sen. Jackson's office said last week that the senator will decide whether to accept the invitation after he returns from Peking. Sen. Jackson has never visited the Soviet Union.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP).—Fugitive financier Robert Vesco has denied during a televised lie-detector test that he embezzled \$224 million in securities as the U.S. government has charged.

But the man who administered the test, Chris Gugus, said that Mr. Vesco would only "answer about the \$224 million and would not allow questions about a lesser figure."

Mr. Vesco took the test in Costa Rica, where he now lives.

He faces U.S. charges of looting \$24 million from Investors Overseas Service, an international mutual fund.



PRINCE ANDREW AT 18—Prince Andrew, the third child of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, sat for this photograph in the Regency Room of Buckingham Palace on the occasion of his 18th birthday anniversary Sunday. The 6-foot-tall Prince is second in line, after Prince Charles, in succession to the throne.

Suit Claims Lance Conspired To Take Over Holding Firm

By Judith Miller

Consensus That Died at Tet

It is ten years since Tet, the Vietcong offensive that became the psychologically decisive battle of Vietnam. The occasion has evoked a rash of memoirs and analyses of the war, raising interesting questions about the battle of Tet and about the wisdom and justice of the American venture in Indochina. The most profound consequences of Tet, however, are now plain. No matter who really won the big battle, it exposed a new American consensus: That the price of rescuing Vietnam from Communism had outrun the benefit and should not be paid. It thus destroyed the consensus for containing Communism almost anywhere our leaders thought necessary, at virtually any price. It destroyed the willingness to let the presidency manage containment with minimal interference by the public and Congress.

Presidents Nixon and Ford struggled on against this reality, straining to retain some freedom of maneuver, often covert, against the spread of Soviet or other Communist influence. Even when they succeeded, as in Chile, they only stiffened the ultimate opposition, as Congress finally made clear in rejecting intervention in Angola and favoring a frantic exit from, instead of more aid to, South Vietnam. President Carter inherited a host of commitments and involvements on all continents—and a much diminished authority to manage them.

* * *

To rebuild the nation's reputation in the world and a new consensus for his direction of foreign affairs, Carter set out to give emphasis to the "moral"—and presumably more popular—aspects of foreign policy. Without abandoning traditional allies or such objectives as free trade and global military prowess, he deemphasized the danger of Communism and proclaimed instead an overriding dedication to human rights; to nuclear disarmament as well as arms control; to foreign aid instead of arms sales.

There could never be much question about the worthiness or utility of these objectives. The problem from the start was how he could square such idealism with the more conventional requirements of diplomacy. As Carter quickly discovered—whatever became of Andrew Young?—American values do not always fit comfortably into the pattern of American interests abroad. And they are particularly difficult to project at a time of diminishing American influence over other nations and yet increasing economic dependence on them.

No matter what we think of civil rights or women's rights in Saudi Arabia, we need its oil, its investments and its diplomatic and economic collaboration. We may resent being the world's leading arms merchant, but we will sell with alacrity to Saudi Arabia or Iran. We are daily tempted to sell arms

elsewhere to win friends and influence policies. We may deplore dictatorship in South Korea and the Philippines, but for our own security or military requirements we dare not injure them. We feel obliged to pursue arms control with the Russians no matter how beastly their secret police. We need chrome from South Africa (having boycotted Rhodesia) no matter how offensive its apartheid.

There are constituencies for all these competing values, and their backers in Congress have been yanking at foreign policy until it sometimes seems to be unraveling altogether. But none is preeminent, and without a consensus about which objectives are paramount, no president can easily restore discipline or regain a full sense of purpose and command. The "imperial" presidents in global affairs—from Roosevelt to Nixon—did not so much usurp their great powers as find them conferred because public fears and ambitions were then so widely shared.

It is a peculiarity of the present time that American concerns about the world are in transition. The once overriding commitment to resist Communism everywhere is seen as having been profligate. The defense of the nation's economy—and even liberty—is seen as requiring a distinction between the Soviet exertions that threaten us and those that merely annoy. But there is no handy measure for such selectivity. There is no consensus either about how to rank rival objectives abroad—promoting the economic strength of the industrial democracies or containing such dangers as the poverty of overpopulated societies and the proliferation of nuclear know-how.

* * *

Carter understands these shifts of public sentiment and has tried to adjust policy to them. But he has been unable to locate new doctrines to shape the order of our interests. So he sometimes leaves the impression of lurching from subject to subject without resolving the difficult tensions between, say, his alliances with Germany and Japan and the economic competition against them; or the priorities of American concern over, say, Brazil's abridging of human rights, flirting with dangerous nuclear technology and sending us cheap shoes and expensive coffee.

The consensus that collapsed at Tet was a useful as well as harmful political tool. Without it, there would have been no Marshall Plan of aid to Europe or much other foreign aid to poor nations. Much has been gained from its demise, but with no comparably clear purpose in its place, something has also been lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The United States and Ethiopia

Late in the day—but much better late than not at all—President Carter has warned Ethiopia that if her Soviet and Cuban-backed armies invade Somalia, "even world-wide peace would be endangered." This is another way of saying that Russia's attempt to extend her red empire to the Horn of Africa and beyond is a potential flashpoint for world war III.

The White House decision to sell 60 of the world's most advanced fighter planes, the F-15, to Saudi Arabia—as well as 50 of an earlier type to Egypt—can be read partly in the same strategic context. It is not against Israel that these planes are intended but, if need be, against the Soviet Union and its satraps.

—From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

The Haldeman Book

Like the world of the alchemist or Volpone, we have here the world of bitter black farce. Every character is a fool or a knave. Every deed is a double-cross. Every twist of the plot is steeped in treachery and loathing. Haldeman, a convicted and still imprisoned perjurer and conspirator, portrays a comic, craven Nixon: too clumsy to erase a tape, too drained to stay awake in a coffee shop, too paranoid to sense trouble, too fatuous to avoid telling the same lie to his trusting lieutenants...

Cumulatively, perhaps, the Watergate Library (the Dean book, the Ehrlichman book, the Haldeman book, soon the Nixon book) is starting to tell a true story—one which collects together a bunch of men who deserve each other and destroy each other. On this line, it matters little who actually shopped who: The detail is insignificant because the conflict of evidence—the mountain of deception—dominates everything...

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Russia and the 'Unthiing'

Russia is determined that the human rights clauses of the 1975 Helsinki agreement shall be consigned to what George Orwell, in "1984," called the "memory hole." They are to become an "unthing." For weeks now, the Helsinki participants have been meeting in Belgrade to review the working of the agreement, as provided for in the Helsinki final act, which was signed by President Brezhnev. The Russian representative has refused throughout to agree that their final document (which has to be agreed by "consensus") should make any reference to the human rights provisions of Helsinki, let alone review how they have been applied or not applied.

This week the Russian delegates walked out of a drafting group still wrestling with the problem, and most of the Soviet delegation are reported to be packing their bags. Human rights, it seems, are just not to be mentioned at all from now on in what is to be regarded as polite Soviet society...

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1903

PARIS—The decision of the Tribunal of Commerce declaring that the railway hotel at the terminus of the Orleans railway, on the Quai d'Orsay, had the right to lodge only bona-fide railway travelers, has been reversed on appeal. The Appeal Court of the Seine says that such a restriction is an interference with the liberty of commerce. Now, the hotel is not only permitted by this decision to lodge travelers of all categories, but can also let its rooms for balls and banquets.

Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1928

DETROIT—The new Fords, long waited for and ordered by the hundreds of thousands when first shown in December, are now coming off the assembly line at the rate of 800 daily. The giant Ford plant, which reached the enormous total of more than 6,000 cars daily when turning out the old models, is gradually swinging into its former stride. The changeover from the old to the new required an outlay of millions for new machinery and also necessitated a new education for the workmen.



The U.S. Satisfaction Boom

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—Dr. Gallup's pulse-takers and head-counters have just produced the dazzling news that since the autumn of 1974 the number of Americans expressing a "high level of satisfaction" with life in this country has risen from only 34 to a striking 77 per cent. What could have caused such a bull market in satisfaction?

The question is the more puzzling because the Gallup breakdown shows the boom in satisfaction to be uniformly spread across age, educational, and occupational groups, and among men and women. Even the number of highly satisfied blacks rose, though by less than half the increase in contented whites. Can life in the United States really be that much better than it was in '74?

Gallup's own interpretation of his findings is plausible—"The somber post-Watergate mood of the public has given way to an increase in national pride." In support of that, it seems reasonable to point out also that the Vietnamese war, which had cast its shadow on the national spirit for more than a decade, flared and sputtered to its bloody end in 1975.

Even so, a three-year rise from only one-third to nearly two-thirds in the number of Americans well pleased with their lot seems extraordinary. After all, even the great middle class is well advertised these days as believing itself burdened down by enormous taxes, inflation, an omnipotent federal bureaucracy, the high costs of medical care and college tuition, and the unfair demands of the welfare classes.

Another Reading

Indeed, read another way, the Gallup findings disclosure that 45 per cent of us are something less than "highly satisfied" with the way things are. Among them are 58 per cent of all blacks, 52 per cent of young people aged 18 to 29—the only group with disaffected majorities—and 46 per cent of blue-collar workers. But the last figure is down from 59 per cent in 1974.

Interestingly enough, grade-school graduates, who would be presumed to be mostly in lower income brackets, registered a 65-per cent majority of "highly satisfied" people as against only 56 per cent of college graduates. These figures lend ironic point to another set of statistics recently compiled for the Senate

Budget Committee by the Treasury Department.

They show that of 676 million individual income tax returns filed in 1977, 25.5 million came from taxpayers with poverty-level incomes of less than \$5,000 annually; another 20.1 million came from taxpayers earning \$6,000 to \$10,000, a total of 45.6 million returns, or more than half of all those filed. By contrast, for all earnings brackets between \$10,000 and \$40,000, only 4.1 million individual returns were filed. Persons earning more than \$40,000 filed only 1.2 million returns.

Yet, the Treasury reported, 81 per cent of \$24 billion in tax breaks for 1977 went to the 1.3 million taxpayers who were already wealthy. But the 45.6 million taxpayers earning less than \$10,000 annually received only 12 per cent of the \$24 billion in tax breaks.

Affluence

Almost half the \$24-billion total went to taxpayers earning \$30,000 and up—the most affluent Americans, who happen to be only about five per cent of all individual taxpayers. (The Treasury study cited 69 separate "tax breaks" and defined them as revenue losses to the government caused by a "special exclusion, exemption or deduction from gross income" as well as "a special credit, a preferential rate of

tax, or a deferral of tax liability.") Not unexpectedly, 68 per cent of the benefits from general capital gains (\$6.8 billion) went to over 80,000 individuals. Taxpayers in the \$15,000 to \$30,000 brackets were the predictable beneficiaries of 78 per cent of the \$4.6 billion in tax breaks caused by home mortgage interest deductions. Nor was it surprising that the under-\$10,000 brackets got the lion's share only of such breaks as deductions for social security and veterans' benefits.

So the tax system helped the rich to get richer; and they'll do even better this year, when the tax-break total should rise to about \$23 billion (under present laws). That may have little to do with how satisfied people are with their lives; but the Gallup and Treasury figures taken together do seem to suggest that the continuing maladministration of income and wealth in America, and the political system that maintains it, is not much of an issue even among its victims.

And that suggests in turn that the oldest American myth—the golden dream of wealth for all, somewhere in the "organic future"—retains its hypnotic power. As some skeptic said of President Carter's tax reform plan: "Most Americans don't resent the three-martini lunch they aspire to."

A Talk With Jerry Ford

By James Reston

LOS ANGELES—If you want to see a happy man, look at Jerry Ford. The former president, out here addressing a religious congress of the laity, seems more pleased with life in "retirement" than he ever did in the Congress or in the White House.

The reasons are fairly obvious. He is in vigorous good health. He is by nature an open optimistic man, untroubled by the economic or metaphysical perplexities of life. He is not brooding over his narrow defeat in 1976, and probably no politician of his generation has come out of a quarter of a century in Washington with more friends or fewer enemies.

He talks about the past and the future now with more confidence and conviction than ever before.

He thinks President Carter is in trouble and expects to see him continue to decline in the popularity polls for the rest of this year, but he takes no pleasure in this. Paradoxically, he is still fiercely partisan, but outspoken in support of Carter in most major foreign policy issues.

He is not only backing the administration on the Panama Canal treaty, but defending Carter's decision to send war planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia as well as to Israel.

"Maybe the timing was off," he said here after a long talk with former Secretary of State Kissinger, "but the numbers are about right."

Congress

His main criticism of Carter is that "he lost the momentum we had going on the strategic arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, by getting bogged down on side issues, but maybe," he adds, "he can get it back."

Congress should be supporting the President more than it is on foreign policy issues," he insists. "I understand after Kissinger and Watergate that the Congress wanted to regain some of the power it lost to the White House from the New Deal days on, but it has gone too far. We can't make our way in this kind of world if the president is weakened by too much congressional interference in the conduct of foreign policy."

There are, however, two threats to Ford's serenity—gold and politics. He is booked on these two monsters. He does not seem to understand that gold is Scotland's Calvinist punishment for original sin, and that presidential politics is an incurable disease.

In the coming week, he will play in two more golf tournaments, and make eight speeches; play classes at two universities, flying from here to St. Louis, lecture at Kansas and Kansas State, address a couple of Republican fund-raisers as far apart as Florida, and then come back to California to move into his new golf-course house.

He talks about all this with the enthusiasm of a young man. He's having "trouble with his chipping and putting," but otherwise, "everything is wonderful." In his 25 1/2 years in Congress, he concedes, the Republicans were in control for only two years. But look, he says, "we've won five out of six congressional elections since Jan. 20, 1977, and if we can pick up 25 seats in the House next November, we'll have a pretty good balance."

As to the mood of the country, he thinks he's in closer touch with the young now than ever before, and this is a "great young generation." Even religion is gaining strength among the young, he says, and like Jimmy Carter, this he emphasizes is important to him personally and to the country.

In Poland, 58 Names For a New Manifesto

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—Democracy, the old story goes, when a knock at the door at 5 a.m. can mean only the milkman. But it was not a milkman who rang at the door of an apartment on Florianska Street in the center of Cracow at dawn, Feb. 12; it was two plainclothes policemen. They had chosen that odd hour to declare that the lecture then being given in that apartment by the historian Adam Michnik was illegal.

The police ordered an immediate end to the lecture on "30 Years of Communism in Poland" and told the 120 students gathered there to disperse. The students refused to go and it was the "milkmen" who left. But they returned a few minutes later accompanied by 30 uniformed policemen who did not bother to ring the doorbell. They smashed the door down and threw tear-gas grenades into the apartment.

These arguments got the better of the students, who formed a wall around Mr. Michnik until he could escape, let the police know that they were following in the footsteps of the Gestapo, and little by little left the area. Mr. Michnik was beaten soon afterward, shortly detained and released after being beaten.

The police cared little about being compared to the Gestapo; they have a special grudge against Mr. Michnik, Poland's angry young man for a decade.

Politics of Protest

Born in 1946 of Communist parents, Mr. Michnik made a precocious and brilliant debut in the politics of protest. At 15, his public criticism of the official plan for reform of education resulted in his expulsion from school. Allowed to return he entered the university in Warsaw in 1964 and soon became a close friend of the two leaders of the nation's youth (and the friend closest, Jacek Kuron, a sociologist, and Leszek Kolakowski, a philosopher).

After several arrests, Mr. Michnik became one of the leaders of the March 1968 student rebellion, which shook the country. Arrested at the time and sentenced to three years in jail, he was amnestied after 18 months and once again took up his struggle for the establishment of democracy.

One of the founders of the school of neo-evolution—the theory of permanent action for progressive expansion of the rights of man—Mr. Michnik was to be found on all the front lines in the battle for democratic action. In 1974, he signed the pact of the 58 names at the bottom of this declaration are a guarantee of its serious nature. The include those of Prof. Wladyslaw Gajewski, a biologist; Jan Kielanowski, a physiologist; Wladyslaw Klinicki-Goldfinger, a biologist, and Edward Lipinski, the dean of the economists and of Polish Socialists... all members of the Academy of Sciences. There are also the names of writers such as Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, secretary-general of the PZM Club; Jack Borchenski, Marian Brandys, Andrzej Kijowski, Antoni Goliwoda, Julian Strzykowski and Wladyslaw Blawdzinski, the "Polish Djilas," a former minister of education and now one of the regime's most severe critics. The Catholic journalists Bohdan Cywinski, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Jacek Wozniakowski are also on the list as well as the theater historian Krzysztof Wolecki, the actress Halina Minkowska, the composer Zygmunt Mydelski... In other words, a representative sample of the intellectual elite of Poland.

To forestall any accusation of illegal activity, one of the signatories said, "We officially informed the president of the Polish Academy of Sciences." But the future of this initiative does not depend on a decision of the academy. It is at the top echelons of the party that the fate of this undertaking will be decided, for the party is fully aware of the double significance of this manifesto.

A Reply

First, the ruling establishment must reply one way or another to prevent any seed of doubt from being planted in the immense labor of indoctrination and rewriting of history undertaken by the Communist party during these last 30 years. Just as the numerous illegal but widely distributed publications are a permanent challenge to the government's control of information, the initiative of the 58 is a menace looming over the vital monopoly of history.

The declaration of the 58 intellectuals amounts to an attempt to reconstitute the national memory of Poland and to redirect the nation to its traditional democratic and independent sources of culture. Furthermore, the party must act quickly, for as Mr. Michnik said, "An enlightened society is the most efficient weapon against the abuse of power."

To counteract this weapon, the party has only one alternative: It must be tolerant and continue its efforts to unify the nation—which must be done to overcome the present economic crisis—or it can launch a new wave of repression, a dangerous and inefficient undertaking.

You will know very soon which way the government and the party have decided to go," a source in Warsaw said recently. "One of these days, somewhere in Poland, the doorbell will ring at dawn at the home of an intellectual."

Obituaries

Georges Wormser, Banker And French Jewish Leader

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Georges Wormser, 90, internationally known banker and a leading figure in the French Jewish community, died Thursday, his family announced.

In 1936 he founded the Banque d'Escompte, and in 1957 he founded the bank, Wormser Frères, remaining active until his death in the administration of both family banks, together with his three sons.

Wounded and decorated as an infantry captain in World War I, he then served on the staff of Minister of War Paul Painlevé before becoming chief of the personal staff of Premier Georges Clemenceau, with whom he served from 1917 until Clemenceau left public life in 1920. Mr. Wormser returned briefly of public life in 1934 as aide to Georges Mandel in the postal ministry.

During World War II he was active in the resistance at Lyons and played a prominent role in the creation of what was to become the central French Jewish organization. Since 1962, he had been honorary president of the Central Jewish Consistory of France.

Mr. Wormser was a founder and administrator of the Curie Foundation and vice-president of Le Patrimoine insurance group. He was the author of books about Clemenceau and other French political figures, and about French Judaism.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Dr. Martha May Eliot, 87, a noted pediatrician who was a former director of the U.S. Children's Bureau and a professor at both Harvard and Yale, died Monday at her Cambridge, Mass., home.

Dr. Eliot joined the Children's Bureau, then part of the Labor Department, in 1924 as director of the division of child and maternal health. She served with the bureau, except for a brief period as assistant director of the World Health Organization, for the next 32 years.

She made many trips to Europe during the 1930s to attend League of Nations' conferences on child protection and welfare, and spent some time in Britain during World War II to observe the British evacuation of children from the bombing.

After World War II, Dr. Eliot served as vice-chairman of the U.S. delegation that drafted the constitution of the World Health Organization. During 1947 she acted as chief medical consultant to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, which provided relief for children in war-torn Europe.

Louis Sellier

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Louis Sellier, 92, a founder of the French Communist party and its secretary-general from 1923 to 1929, died here Friday.

Mr. Sellier broke with the party in 1929 over its increasing ties with Stalin and headed a small workers party until the World War II, when he supported the Vichy regime.

Roger Levy

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Roger Levy, 90, French scholar and writer on the Orient, died at his home here, his family said today. Mr. Levy took a law degree but devoted himself to Oriental studies. He was the author of several books on China and the Far East. He had been a professor at various universities in Paris including the Ecole Polytechnique and the National School of Administration.

Fior de Oro Trujillo

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Fior de Oro Trujillo, 62, daughter of the former Dominican Republic leader Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, died Wednesday of cancer. Miss Trujillo was exiled from her country after her father's assassination in 1961. She had lived here for 12 years, and was married to George Farquhar, an engineering salesman.

E. Roland Harriman ARDEN, N.Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—E. Roland Harriman, 82, founder of the United States Trotting Association and chairman of the board

The subcommittee presented

Michigan Trucker, Driving Blind, 'Talked' to Safety by 2d Driver

EL DORADO, Kan., Feb. 19 (AP)—A Michigan truck driver who inexplicably went blind while driving was guided to a safe stop along the Kansas turnpike by another truck driver who gave him instructions by citizens-band radio.

"I owe my life to that man, he was really calm, really beautiful," said Francis Gilmore, 43, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who went blind last week as his car-transport rig sped along the turnpike east of El Dorado.

The 40-ton rig, carrying eight new cars, began to weave from side to side and Mr. Gilmore called out a warning to traffic behind him.

"I knew there was a box [tractor-trailer] behind me," Mr. Gilmore recalled. "I started hitting my brakes, I was all over the road. He came on the radio and kept saying, 'Take it easy, take it easy.'"

As the two trucks sped along, the other driver continued to give instructions to Mr. Gilmore, who admitted he was panicky.

"Get calm, just get calm. Go to your right, go to your right . . . You're getting up to the edge, you're on the shoulder," Mr. Gilmore said, recalling the instructions to him over the radio.

Then the comforting words, "You're OK now. Just shot it down."

Mr. Gilmore said that he asked the trucker to summon help. It was the last he heard from him.

Highway Patrol trooper Claude Vail arrived and took Mr. Gilmore to an eye doctor in nearby El Dorado. Mr. Gilmore was told his problem was probably temporary, but no explanation of why he went blind was given.



Cynthia Hudspeth

Thirteenth Victim Of L.A. Strangler Is Found in Car

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP)—The "Hillside strangler" has struck again, police reported, leaving the nude body of a 20-year-old bank clerk stuffed into the trunk of a car.

The Los Angeles Police Department, desperate for leads to the killer of 13 young women, searched for a yellow van that was seen in the area, but that also yielded nothing when the driver turned out to be a forest ranger on patrol.

Cynthia Hudspeth, was found Friday in the trunk of a car that apparently was pushed over a cliff in the Angeles National Forest.

An autopsy began yesterday. Deputies said there were marks around her neck and she "is definitely one of the Hillside strangler" victims.

A preliminary coroner's report showed that Miss Hudspeth was not sexually molested, as were many of the other victims.

House Study Says

3 U.S. Agencies Said to Ignore Members' Conflicts of Interest

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT)—A House subcommittee charged yesterday that a substantial number of high-level officials in three separate federal agencies "have financial interests in companies regulated by their agency."

The oversight and investigations subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee also contend that the agencies—the Federal Communications Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration—sought to minimize or ignore the conflict-of-interest problem and that the FCC had advised its employees not to advise a law prohibiting their ownership of certain securities.

In all, the subcommittee said, financial conflicts of interest had been found in 243 of the 630 files investigated at the three agencies.

The bluntly worded complaint was issued more than a year after President Carter, who campaigned against conflicts of interest in 1976, took office. The findings of the subcommittee were based on hearings and research on matters that occurred in the Ford and Carter administrations.

Still Pending

Last year, Mr. Carter recommended that the Senate approved legislation aimed at requiring the public disclosure of financial holdings by government officials.

But the proposal, which is still pending in the House, would not modify the existing law under which federal agencies frequently allow their officials to continue owning such holdings.

The agencies studied by the subcommittee are responsible for regulating the communications, cleaning up the environment and assuring the safety of foods and drugs.

The subcommittee report also charged that the Civil Service Commission had failed to assist federal officials in avoiding conflict problems as it was ordered to do in an executive order signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965.

The subcommittee presented

Bonn Ratifies Bid To Refuse Asylum In Terror Cases

BONN, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—West Germany last week ratified measures to prevent terrorists from gaining asylum on political grounds.

The Bundestag (upper house of parliament) approved West Germany's accession to a Feb. 27, 1977, Council of Europe agreement on fighting terrorism.

This obliges governments to extradite persons sought for airline hijackings, kidnappings and other violent actions and says that political asylum is not valid in these cases. The right of genuine political asylum is not affected.

The Bundestag also initiated legislation to forbid force-feeding of prisoners on hunger strike.

The Bundestag (lower house of parliament) earlier last week approved measures which extend police powers in the hunt for terrorists. The measures still have to be ratified by the Bundestag.

Soviet-Libyan Accord

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Libya and the Soviet Union yesterday signed an agreement for technical cooperation, the news agency Tass reported yesterday.

Against Retaliation by Superiors

Carter Seeks Unit to Protect Officials Who Report Waste

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT)—

President Carter will soon make good on a campaign promise to protect federal employees who blow the whistle on waste or dishonesty within the bureaucracy and are unable to defend themselves against retaliation by their superiors.

As a presidential candidate, Mr. Carter made a minor campaign issue out of the case of Ernest Fitzgerald, a former Air Force efficiency expert who was discharged by the Pentagon after publicly disclosing a billion in cost overruns on the C-5A transport plane.

"If the investigation finds that the individual's action is lawful, then the special council can order that [the retaliation] be stopped," Mr. Sugarmen continued. "If retaliation continues, then the individual can bring the harassing officials before the merit system protection board and seek protective action."

Mr. Sugarmen underlined that the board's special council "never gets into the issue of whether an employee's charges are right or wrong. It only deals with the individual's right to make charges in the first place."

Included in the proposal are specific disciplinary action that may be taken against the harasser. Among the penalties are dismissal from federal service and a fine of up to \$1,000. Should the harasser not be subject to civil service jurisdiction but be a White House appointee, the board could report his transgressions directly to the President for appropriate action.

General Outline

The general outline of the proposed changes were made public Wednesday at the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during a symposium on "Whistle-Blowing and Scientific Responsibility."

After the symposium, Julie Sugarmen, the vice-chairman of the CSC, expanded on the details of the proposed changes in response to an inquiry.

If the proposal is enacted by Congress, Mr. Sugarmen said, a merit system protection board will be created within which will be a special counsel's office.

"If an individual has gone public with information that can be lawfully disclosed and, as a result of that, he is being harassed or retaliated against by agency officials, he may come to the spe-

Religious Riot

In Iran Leaves

6 Dead, 125 Hurt

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 (UPI)—Security units patrolled the streets of Tehran today following clashes yesterday with religious rioters in a 12-hour battle in which 6 persons were killed and 125 injured, officials said.

The street battles erupted in the western Iranian city after an underground opposition group called for a general strike. The government has condemned the group as "Islamic Marxists."

According to official reports, four banks were burned during the rioting, and many others were damaged. Nine cinemas were damaged, and at least 22 other commercial centers were set on fire.

Police said that 124 cases of arson were reported in Tehran. The riot was the most serious since police and a religious mob clashed in the sacred Moslem city of Qom, 60 miles south of Tehran, last month.

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French Leftists Lead by 51-45% In Election Poll

PARIS, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—The latest opinion poll on France's general elections on March 12 and 19 shows the leftist parties maintaining their lead over the governing center-right coalition.

The poll, published today in the weekly magazine *L'Express*, said the leftists would win 51 per cent of the votes if elections were held today, with government parties winning 45 per cent.

A poll in the same magazine on Jan. 23 gave the left a lead over the governing parties of 42 to 45 per cent. Many political analysts feel the slight drop in the left's popularity has been caused by fading over a common program for government.

The alliance of Socialists, Communists and Leftist Radicals is sharply divided over how much industry it would nationalize and on assuming power and on how many ministries the Communists should get.

This obliges governments to extradite persons sought for airline hijackings, kidnappings and other violent actions and says that political asylum is not valid in these cases. The right of genuine political asylum is not affected.

The Bundestag also initiated legislation to forbid force-feeding of prisoners on hunger strike.

The Bundestag (lower house of parliament) earlier last week approved measures which extend police powers in the hunt for terrorists. The measures still have to be ratified by the Bundestag.

Finns Set Ban On Tobacco Ads

HELSINKI, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—A new health law, banning radio, television press and outdoor advertising of cigarettes and other tobacco products, will go into effect on March 1.

The law has been welcomed by health organizations, which say they will step up their anti-smoking campaigns, especially among young people.

The tobacco industry was critical of the move. Their spokesman said: "This is a step toward socialism. If the government allows us to sell, they should let us advertise, too."

The spokesman said he was more concerned about the tax rise which means that major Finnish and U.S. cigarette brands will cost about \$1.35 for a pack of 20.



LONDON VISITOR—A nine-month-old seal called Sammy received red-carpet treatment at the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Putney Hospital in London last week. The animal swam up the Thames and spent five days entertaining crowds around Kew Bridge after he apparently found the water too cold. The RSPCA intervened and placed him in a duck pond, until he could be released off the Norfolk coast. The nurse is Anne Peckham.

Clash Looms on U.S. Tax Deductions

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT)—

A clash over charitable deductions on income-tax returns is shaping up between the Carter administration and some of the country's largest charities.

About two dozen charities, led by the United Way of America, are mobilizing a grass-roots campaign to support a bill offering a new tax break to the three taxpayers in four who take the standard deduction. The bill would allow them to take an additional deduction against their taxable income for contributions to such tax-exempt organizations as charities, churches and universities.

Cost Estimated

Rep. Joseph Fisher, D-N.J., who has joined Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., as a prime sponsor of the bill, estimated that it would cost the Treasury \$3.2 billion a year in revenue. Rep. Conable is the ranking Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, and Rep. Fisher is a member.

Rep. Conable recalled that as a private citizen in Batavia, N.Y., he had run "a lot of different drives," including the United Way and Red Cross.

Asked if he thought giving a

separate deduction for contributions would be good tax law, he replied:

"Any of ours [a] good tax law? If we're going to have preferences of one sort or another, we might as well have charitable contributions."

Asked if he thought the bill would be enacted as part of this year's tax reduction, Rep. Conable said: "I've got it in there primarily for purposes of dialogue." He added: "We're reaching the point where we have to consider charitable policy."

Doubts Expressed

Rep. Conable also expressed doubts about the desirability of several elements of the Carter tax package that would, if enacted, presumably cause more taxpayers to take the standard deduction instead of itemized deductions.

France Reiterates Position

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—French government officials said yesterday that Paris has no intention to reduce its cooperation with Quebec in spite of a new presidential decree.

Officials made the comment following an Ottawa announcement that Canadian Ambassador Gerald Pelletier reiterated his request, made last Nov. 14, that France formally explain its policy toward Quebec.

Kuwaiti Cabinet Sworn In

KUWAIT, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The new Kuwaiti Cabinet took the oath of office yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—French Publications Hit Levesque Goals

MONTREAL, Feb. 19 (Reuters)—Quebec's ruling Parti Quebecois is under heavy criticism from French-language publications for allowing nationalist goals to eclipse economic ones.

The newspapers have urged the government under Premier René Levesque to play down its separatist ambitions long enough to start dealing with the province's lame economy and high unemployment.

The government has been severely criticized since taking office for concentrating on cultural and nationalistic issues until recently, the critical comments usually were made by the English-speaking minority.

West Germany Reaps Dividends From Cooperation in Industry

By Harry Bernstein

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany.—Hans Weber, one of West Germany's more influential citizens, has been the butt of many jokes, and he is not amused. Mr. Weber is a worker-director of the multibillion-dollar Bayer Corp., which has its world headquarters in handsome, 23-story building here.

He has heard all the stories. Mr. Weber told a recent visitor about West German worker-directors who have "sold out" to management and are now indistinguishable from their management counterparts.

"These jokes are made up to repeat lies and I am sick of them," he said. "Our system works well. Maybe that's why some of our critics are so unhappy."

West German workers have a stronger voice in the management of the companies that employ them than any other group of workers in the Western world. And the West German government is investing more money than any other nation in experiments to improve the quality of life on the job.

The West German economy is among the world's healthiest, a condition that stems according to Mr. Weber and many others here—in part from the degree of industrial democracy at all levels of corporate life. Yet despite government-mandated worker participation in running the companies, and despite the large sums being spent on job improvements, the system is widely criticized.

Few question the prosperity of West Germany, even with its unemployment rate of about 5 percent, which is high for this country. But the usual explanations for the prosperity range from the high level of capital investment per worker to the contention that Germans are, by nature, authoritarian and patriotic, and when some high authority says productivity must increase, then productivity increases.

Cooperation

Many leaders, including government policymakers, contend that the generally cooperative attitude in labor-management relations has long been a fact of West German economic life, and that this attitude has helped create the country's enviable economic situation.

The best-known aspects of industrial democracy here are the "co-determination laws" that put worker representatives into the highest echelons of management. Cooperation at the top levels has avoided much industrial strife, yet it is the top-level system which comes in for the most criticism.

Many opponents of the West German concept of codetermination contend that the worker-directors have been co-opted, and identify themselves with corporate interests to such a degree that they no longer truly represent the worker. Stories are told here and abroad about worker-directors who allegedly live in company-furnished mansions, who use chauffeured limousines supplied by the corporations, and receive large salaries as worker-directors in addition to their other incomes.

Though there may be abuses of the system, I found none of industrial democracy in West Germany.

Worker-directors are relatively well-paid. Their salaries as directees range from about \$5,000 to \$30,000 a year, but even with their income from other sources, they earn substantially less than their corporate counterparts.

While there is relatively little direct participation in management by the workers themselves, the great majority of them take

part in the election of their representatives, who do have a say in West Germany's economic life.

Men like Mr. Weber may not be getting wealthy as worker-directors, especially since the German labor federation has a policy that requires worker-directors to put at least 50 percent of their director salaries into worker education funds. But they are accorded privileges that few other workers enjoy.

For example, Mr. Weber was accompanied to an interview with a young Bayer executive, Vito Mosen, who noted that I had arrived in Leverkusen in a rented car.

"It's too bad you didn't make your arrangements directly through our company offices instead of through the labor federation," he said. "We would have picked you up in Bonn [about 60 miles south of here] in a Mercedes from the fleet we keep for executives, and we would have arranged for you to lunch in our executive dining room on the 26th floor. We have the best kitchen on the Rhine, you know."

Mr. Weber strongly defended the system. "He said there is active worker participation in the co-determination system, which is based on the theory of representative democracy. If workers do approve of the system, as indicated by their large turnout at election time, why is it that only 25 percent of all German workers belong to unions, when the unions are primarily responsible for creating and maintaining West Germany's industrial democracy system?"

Not Left Out

"Under German law, our unions negotiate with management for regular union contracts covering wages and working conditions just as you do in the United States," Mr. Weber said. "But every worker is automatically paid union wages, regardless of whether he belongs to a union."

Furthermore, workers never left out of things because almost all of them vote in elections for worker-directors and for members in the even more influential lower-level works councils. There isn't really much pressure on them to join in such circumstances."

Mr. Weber scoffed at the idea that worker-directors are getting rich. He said he makes \$20,000 a year as a Bayer worker-director, but gives half of that to the union education fund and pays another \$5,000 of it in taxes, "leaving me \$5,000 a year for what in some ways is a full-time job."

In addition, he makes \$20,000 a year as head of the Bayer Works Council, the workers group that deals with day-to-day company problems.

According to Bayer officials, the workers also share in the economic results of co-determination.

Fifteen years ago, the wages of workers in Bayer plants in the United States were three times higher than for workers doing the same jobs in Leverkusen. Today, according to worker-director Edgar Ballarin, Bayer workers in both countries earn about the same basic wage, \$6.50 an hour.

But the advantage is now with the West German worker, Mr. Ballarin said, because fringe benefits here cost Bayer about 60 percent of the average wage while in your country fringe benefits cost the company only about 30 percent. (Like 74 percent of all German workers, Bayer employees get a 13th month's pay each year as a bonus.)

The philosophy behind the co-determination laws was summed up by Hans Klumke, president of the million-member public

Dutch jobless rate of about 5 percent, which is high for this country.

The works council then exercised its rights under Dutch law to bring in outside financial experts who were asked to evaluate the impact of Polish hams on Dutch ham sales.

If management's financial figures are substantiated, the consultants were told, then try to find out if layoffs are the only feasible alternative to cut losses. Can sales promotions or reductions in other costs save the jobs?

Ultimately, the layoffs will almost certainly be made. Mr. Haveman predicted, but they will be done with special help for the workers involved in finding other jobs, and that help will be worked out jointly with the works council.

"It's the kind of consultative cooperation which we think makes our labor relations system pretty effective," the Unilever officer said.

There is far more industrial democracy here and in West Germany than in Belgium, which has almost no legislation requiring worker participation in decisions affecting their jobs.

But not all employers in the Netherlands are as sanguine as Mr. Haveman seemed to be about the future, although labor strife

employees union, which includes members of the armed forces: "Here, the economic partners, workers and management, operate on the theory that we must cooperate to make a higher economic cake instead of fighting one another regularly over the size of the slices each one will get."

At times, he added, "we do fight over the size of the slices of cake, but those negotiations are made easier by the overall atmosphere of harmony, which is due partly to the fact that workers share at least some of the power in the companies."

These other factors, he said, also are involved:

• By law, all information about company plans and finances must be given to worker representatives, and all changes must be discussed before they are made by management. On some issues, the workers can veto management plans; in others, their voices must at least be heard. This sharing of information, and some power, has reducedension about the basic economic facts over which the "social partners" bargain in their more traditional union-management bargaining sessions.

• There are only 16 unions for West Germany's 8 million union members. There is almost no strife among the unions, which are highly centralized and which have substantial authority to the central labor federation.

German unions rarely quarrel with one another over policies. All 16 unions presidents are members of the Social Democratic party. Even Rudolph Judith, vice-president of one of the most militant of the German unions, the 2.6-million-member metal workers group, says, "Socialism through government ownership of basic industry is only a long-range goal with no likelihood of coming about anytime soon." Few of his conservative colleagues would quarrel with that forecast.

But the unions are generally united to achieve one goal they want now: to share power equally with company owners in managing West German corporations. That demand is vigorously opposed by corporate leaders.

Anti-Nazi Step

Co-determination at the top levels began as an anti-Nazi concept after World War II. The Allies who occupied Germany were determined to break the power of the German coal and steel industry, the owners of which had been among Hitler's most ardent supporters.

Unions had been stamped out by the Nazis, but those union leaders who were not killed by Hitler's troops were encouraged by the Allies as an anti-Nazi force. The unions then were pressing for some form of democratic socialism.

The German corporate leaders who were not jailed for war crimes were seeking some means of avoiding the dismantling or nationalization of their industry. The result was "party co-determination" for the iron and steel industry.

The only real co-determination in West Germany even today is found in the coal and steel industry, where representatives of workers and managers share equally in the power at the top, in what is called a board of supervision.

The elected directors of a coal and steel board of supervision select a neutral chairman, who is given a rarely used tie-breaking vote.

These boards set general policy for the industry and appoint second-level boards of directors that actually manage the companies.

The unions have tried since World War II to get true co-

determination, an equal sharing of power at the top, in all West German corporations. But the closest they have come is a new law which in effect gives worker-directors two votes on the boards of supervision compared to seven for company officials.

The law gave worker-directors more apparent power than real power. For instance, their authorized strength on boards of supervision is six members out of 12, but one of their number must be a management-appointed supervisor. And the board chairman, also from management, is permitted to cast two votes in case of a tie.

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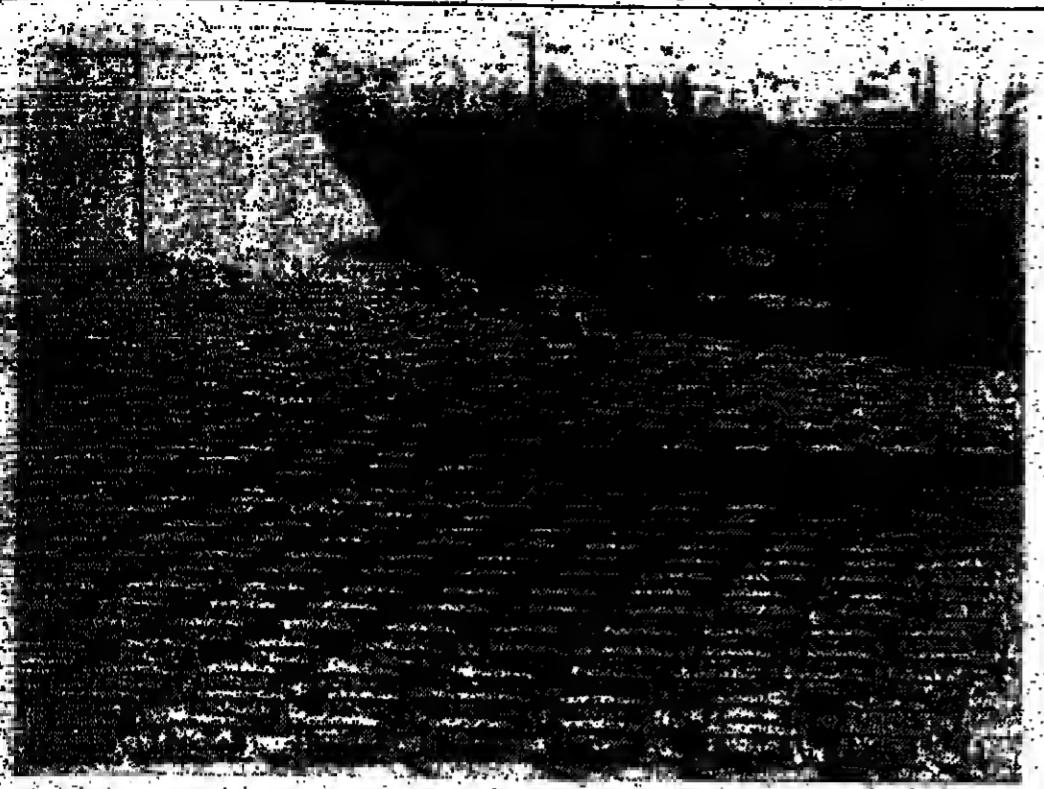
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Associated Press
PRE-TRAFFIC JAM—About 12,000 Daisuns are jamming a Seattle pier, awaiting shipment to the eastern United States. The company's distribution system is among those that have been disrupted by severe weather around the nation.

Economic Scene

(Continued from page 7)
sleched. Annual sales, it noted, have been at a rate of \$4 million per year, down considerably from the \$2 million rate of a year ago, and still well above "the bad old days of 1974 and 1975," when the rate dropped to an annual rate close to seven million units, or even below six million at times.

The current economic picture consists of a mixture of times and minuses, once the effects of weather are subtracted. The pluses include the record level of employment in the nation, rising personal incomes, continued consumer spending, strong ongoing activity, expanding government expenditures at all levels, and the absence of speculative or

inventory excesses in the economy.

The major minuses include lagging business investment, the high cost of energy, the possibility of higher interest rates, the dominance of big deficits in the federal budget and in the foreign trade account.

The threat of a new recession is also being increasingly weighed by the investment community and others. While the government's

Spain's Jobless Rate

MADRID, Feb. 19 (AP)—Unemployment in Spain at the end of last year exceeded 1 million persons, or 6.37 per cent of the labor force, the National Institute of Statistics reported.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TRUST S.A. (In Liquidation)

Luxembourg

EINBERUFUNG ZUR GENERALVERSAMMLUNG

Die Aktionäre des American Real Estate Trust S.A. (in Liquidation) werden hiermit zu einer Generalversammlung am 10. März 1978 im Gebäude der KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGOISE, in Luxemburg, 43, bld. Royal, um 11.00 Uhr mit folgender Tagesordnung einberufen werden:

1. Entgegennahme des Berichtes des Kommissars zur Prüfung der Liquidationsabrechnung;

2. Genehmigung der Berichte des Liquidators und des Kommissars;

3. Entlastung an den Liquidator und den Kommissar;

4. Entlastung an die Organe der Gesellschaft;

5. Abschluss der Liquidation und Bestimmung wo die Bücher und Dokumente der Gesellschaft während der Dauer von fünf Jahren aufzubewahren bleiben.

Die Liquidationsabrechnung sowie der Bericht des Kommissars liegen ab 24. Februar 1978 im Gebäude der Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgoise, 43, bld. Royal, Luxemburg, zur Kenntnahme durch die Aktionäre auf.

Soweit die Aktionäre dies nicht bereits im Hinblick auf die Generalversammlung vom 8. Februar 1978 vereinbart haben, werden sie hiermit aufgefordert, ihre Entlastungserklärungen zertifiziert oder bestätigt zu lassen. Die späteste Frist am 10. März 1978 bei der Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgoise, 43, bld. Royal, Luxemburg, gegen Empfangsbestätigung zu hinterlegen. Die Zeichnung zur Generalversammlung geschieht nur auf Vorlage der Aktionäre bei der Hintereignis eingestellten Empfangsbestätigung.

Die Aktionäre können bei der Generalversammlung selbst auftreten oder sich durch einen Bevollmächtigten vertreten lassen. Vollmachten sind in notariell beglaubigter Form spätestens am 8. März 1978 bei der Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgoise, 43, bld. Royal, Luxemburg, einzurichten. Vollmachtformulare sind ebenfalls am genannten Ort zu erhalten.

Der Liquidator

31. Be in two places at once.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION

ALGERIAN INTERPROFESSIONAL
CEREALS OFFICE - O.A.I.C.
5 RUE FERHAT BOUSSAD - ALGER - ALGERIA

ALL-INCLUSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE SILOS FOR THE STORAGE OF CEREALS



NOTICE FOR TENDERS

The deadline mentioned in the notice of national and international tenders concerning the all-inclusive construction of concrete silos for the storage of cereals (total capacity: 2,400,000 quintaux metric) has been postponed to MARCH 31, 1978, final deadline.

Including Air-to-Air, Surface-to-Surface Missiles

Saudis Said to Be Planning City for Producing Weapons

By Yousef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT)—Saudi Arabia is planning to create a city of 100,000 persons that will be designed as a modern military center for the production of weapons, according to sources in U.S. government and industry.

The Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defense and Aviation has com-

misioned a U.S. architectural concern, Edward Durell Stone Associates, based in New York, to prepare a master plan for a proposed city, a spokesman for the concern confirmed Friday.

The spokesman said that the new community would be at Al Kharj, 60 miles southeast of Riyadh. But the spokesman said he had no knowledge of military activities planned for the future city.

Another industry source, however, said companies that will work on the project will operate on a "strictly need-to-know basis," meaning he said, they will execute projects and carry out construction without the benefit of complete information.

Two specialized industry and business publications said they had learned that the planned city at Al Kharj, which now has a population of about 10,000, will be the site of military production.

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Engineering News-Record, a construction industry weekly published by McGraw Hill, said in

the town," an officer of the architectural firm told Friday of the project, which sources estimate will cost \$10 billion. He said that invitations to bid will go to several international contractors next fall, including some U.S. construction companies.

Asked what type of industry would support the planned population, he said: "We don't know what are the industrial plants. They are still in the design stage."

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Engineering News-Record, a construction industry weekly published by McGraw Hill, said in

its Jan. 26 issue that the large Saudi city would have munitions plants and was intended primarily to house workers at these plants and related facilities. The Saudi city, the publication said, will have a rapid transit line and communications systems.

Another publication, Middle

Markets, a New York-based news-

letter, in its current issue said that it had learned that the complex also would house facilities to manufacture air-to-air and

surface-to-surface missiles, which

will be made under the sponsorship of a pan-Arab military industry organization formed three years ago by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Foreign technicians

will be used, the newsletter said.

A senior government official

who works on Saudi affairs said:

"There has been a great deal of sensitivity about that job." He said that companies that may be invited to bid on the project were advised to keep it out of the news.

Asked if it was plausible that

the Saudis would embark on such a project without advising the corps, the Pentagon source said: "You're damn right they can. They are doing a few things they don't want the world to know about."

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In Rugby

Irish Sparkling But French Win

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The Irish team's rugby performance in every longtime—so spoke Irish coach Noel Murphy, and the coach's French agreed—failed to prevent defeat yesterday.

"I think God no one was serious," Murphy also said.

After referring to the frozen field on which France had been allowed to settle for a score of 10, Murphy could have been talking about previous play. It was as bad as the turf.

That's a great Irish game should be described victory for France, says nothing for French rugby,

however. Franchise Jean-Pierre Bastard, 22, who had played

most of his life, but most

of the talk is going to be about French laws.

Revolution of Year.

Irish fly-half Tony Ward kicked three of the penalty goals he attempted, but French fullback Jean-Michel Aguirre missed five of seven, and the conversion of the game's only try, scored by Jean Gallon in the 20th minute. The 22-year-old scrumhalf was played in three Five Nations matches and scored a try in each.

With two Saturdays to go, Gallon and Ward are already the revelations of this year's championship.

The French threequarters were

outperformed by the mostly inex-

perienced Irish, despite a good

first appearance by Basque star

Johnnies Billio on the right wing

and a return by veteran center

and Bastard. For two years

the French backs have been prom-

ising to show their stuff next

time. This time the excuses were

old timers, treacherous ground

and—mostly—coach's orders.

The team had been told to play

hammering forwards rugby until

the lighter Irish pack collapsed,

only then would France open up

the game. The Irish never col-

lapsed.

"Proud, proud,"

with Ferjus Blatter shouting

"Proud, proud!" to his fellow for-

wards, whenever the French

teamroller seemed about to crash

through the full house at the Parc des

Princes by holding fast in two

two-minute goaline stands that

each seemed to go on for hours.

Bastard had swept to free

man's one, midway in the second

half. The Irish withstood five

crums in five minutes. Five minutes later, tries led the French

close to the line, and this

time there were six turns. As

center Robert Paparelli told it

after his pack was obsessed with

swings across that line to the

scission of all else.

They made it across several

times. Welsh referee Ceyndd

Thomas never saw a try, yet an-

other scrum had to be formed

and Ireland emerged from the

act one with the ball and almost

in ballgame, too.

Because the big French for-

wards were finished the Irish now

ran them around the field. "If

the game had gone on five min-

utes longer, we would have lost,"

Franchomme said. Murphy said

the first time Ireland had

scored, a Paris match could last

more than 90 minutes.

The Sharpest Hammer

Wales was "sorry for the boys,"

but the boys were mostly smiling.

Blatter leaped on his friend

and a beaming visit to the

French dressing room. Harry

Steele, normally a number eight,

was proud of his game at last.

He said, "I think we did well."

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Observer

Fruit of February

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—"That's a moot point," Jenkins said. "So this is," said Horowitz, opening the pill box in which he kept his points.

The two points lay on the table glaring at each other and uttering threatening little moot sounds. "Shut up," barked Jenkins. Jenkins thought points should be seen and not heard and believed that barking was the only way to communicate with them.

"Stop that barking," snapped Horowitz, who was vain about his snapper and seldom missed an opportunity to use it. He reckoned, however, without Jenkins's hot temper, for Jenkins immediately seized his snapper and broke it into tiny pieces.

"When are you going to learn to stop reckoning without my hot temper?" Jenkins asked. Horowitz said he had always reckoned without people's hot tempers since he had been a child and couldn't break the habit.

"Give it to me," said Jenkins, "and I'll break it for you."

Horowitz refused. "You've already broken my snapper," he said, "and I'm not going to let you break my habit, too. Let's just get to the points, Jenkins."

Jenkins corrected him. "To the most points," he said. The two of them looked at the most points and thought, "We don't want to take all day getting to them," said Jenkins. "We want to get to them pronto. I want to raise a question."

And he did, although it was so



Baker

heavy he could raise it barely to knee level. "What is the shortest distance between two most points?" the question said.

"A hard line," said Horowitz. They went to the fine store, but all the hard lines had been sold to the Pentagon, and they had to settle for a soft line. It was so soft that when Horowitz stumbled and fell re-entering the house he mashed it flatter than a pancake.

Jenkins went into a towering rage and had to walk all the way down because the elevator was out of service.

"What did you do that for?" asked Horowitz.

"Because," said Jenkins, "that line is now flatter than a pancake. If you'd only mashed it as flat as a pancake we might have been able to stuff it up and squeeze it back into something resembling a line."

"In that case," said Horowitz, "why not just make a pancake, squeeze it into a soft line and get on with the job?"

"Lucky for you I have a heart of gold," said Jenkins, removing it from the wall safe along with pipe-threading equipment. Horowitz voiced his gratitude. "Did you voice at me?" asked Jenkins, who hated being voice at and always vented his spleen whenever anybody did it.

"You should be ashamed of yourself," said Horowitz.

"For venting your spleen in public and not even saying, 'Excuse me!'"

The effrontery of Horowitz's rebuke so irritated Jenkins that he vented his spleen again, leaving it devoid of venting material, and he had to send it to the spleen for a refill and a press job and when it came back they had put it back in.

By this time the most points had both become disgusted and left for Las Vegas in pursuit of money and vice. One took up with a blackjack dealer and another with a blonde who would often take them out of their boxes to have something to quarrel about, but at least it was nothing like Washington.

Hong Kong: Big Brother Is Easing Up a Bit

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG.—Not long ago, the British government functionaries and business tycoons who rule this tiny British outpost on the Chinese mainland crowded into the ballroom of a luxury hotel for a reception given by the local office of Hain Huia, China's official news agency.

After sampling the Chinese cuisine, the Britons followed their hosts' lead and solemnly raised their glasses and tonic to toast shamrock color portraits of the late Mao Tse-tung and of Huo Kuo-feng, his successor as chairman of the Chinese Communist party.

To newcomers, the sight of these immaculately tailored representatives of capitalism paying homage to the kingship of Chinese Communism was a bit startling. But as old Asia hands can attest, the secret of Britain's success in keeping this unlikely political entity thriving, while anticolonial sentiment sweeps the rest of the globe, has been its increasing willingness to defer to China in many matters, both great and small.

Because China has made its wishes known, the Hong Kong government bears nearly all Soviet influence from the colony, screens visitors from Taiwan to keep out any connected with the Nationalist Chinese regime there, and has even stopped referring to Hong Kong as a colony.

As a concession to a few rabid left-wing newspapers associated with Peking, the government recently dropped summer daylight saving time so that Hong Kong clocks could run year-round on Peking time. Although public opinion polls indicated overwhelming support for daylight saving, the government bowed to the newspapers' claims that the interests of the Hong Kong "working classes" would be better served by an earlier sunrise.

The relationship between Hong Kong and China reminds me of the old joke about the 800-pound gorilla," said a long-time American resident. "You



You must work hard for the prosperity of Hong Kong.

know, 'What do you feed an 800-pound gorilla?' Answer: 'Anything he wants.' Well, sometimes China can be an 800-pound gorilla."

Hong Kong's deference is understandable.

"Like any small country beside a powerful neighbor which could easily put an end to its separate existence, Hong Kong has always followed the policy of avoiding unnecessary provocations and seeking to be as accommodating as possible," a U.S. historian, Norman Minors, observed.

With only a token British military force left here to maintain order and guard the 17-mile border, Peking could retake the colony with a telephone call, as the local saying goes. The British authorities have made it clear that they would not even consider what to do about Hong Kong until it had re-integrated Taiwan back into the mainland.

In the meantime," said Mr. Liao, who is responsible for Peking's relations with overseas Chinese. "You people must work hard for the prosperity of Hong Kong ... those in Hong Kong should now be at ease. Don't sell your property or go elsewhere."

No mention was made of the 1987 expiration date on Britain's lease of the mainland New Territories, a major part of the colony that accounts for most of its landmass and houses a

quarter of its population, as well as thriving farms and new industrial towns. That omission was interpreted here as an indication that the colony, often described as a "borrowed place living on borrowed time," may continue its status right into the 21st century.

The local press also took heart from recent promises by the Chinese foreign trade minister, Li Chiang, that the question of foodstuffs and other supplies for Hong Kong would remain a "special problem"—that is, meritizing priority treatment.

Peking has backed up these vague promises with action. Now sweltering through its worst drought in a decade, Hong Kong has had to limit its water supplies to 10 hours a day. The rationing would be worse, however, if Peking had not delivered an extra 30 billion gallons of water last year, 25 per cent above the amount that it was committed to furnish by contract.

This prompted Hong Kong's governor, Sir Murray Macleod, to declare that Sino-British relations "have never been better ... this gesture over water is characteristic. The relationship is something from which we can all take confidence."

© Los Angeles Times.

PEOPLE: Hamilton Jordan Makes News Again—the Hard Way

Rudy Max of The Washington Post reports on the latest about town doings of Hamilton Jordan, President Carter's top aide. At a Democratic party fund-raising function in Atlanta last month, President Carter drew laughs when he referred to the social graces—or lack of them—occasionally displayed by Jordan.

Several evenings later, on Jan. 27, after attending a Democratic function in Washington, Jordan headed for Sarsfield's, a singles bar. Jordan and two acquaintances tried to strike up an attractive advertising copywriter.

The President's adviser introduced himself as "Harvey Phillips" and in the course of an hour of drinking, according to two witnesses, he wrote the woman a dirty limerick and rubbed the small of her back until the woman's repeated efforts to remove his hands finally discouraged him. When he failed to distract her from a conversation with another man, Jordan filled his mouth with his drink and spewed it down the front of his blouse, she said.

"My back was to him," recalled the woman, who preferred to remain anonymous. "I turned around very quickly and he spat again, over a girl's head and down my blouse. I just couldn't believe it." She slapped him and was immediately grabbed by one of Jordan's companions. "He asked me how old I was. I said 26. And he said if you want to reach 27, you better get out of here..."

Jordan and his companions demanded loudly that the woman leave. Shaken, she paid her bill and departed.

Jordan, who recently separated from his wife, denied that he behaved improperly toward the woman. "I did not spit at her. I can state that categorically," he said. "I did not do anything or that amounted to making a pass at her." John Golden, who accompanied Jordan that night, supported Jordan's version.

Jordan declined to comment on the slap.

The White House issued a signed statement from bartender David Marshall, who said the incident involved two "overbearing" young women. "When it was ob-

vious he [Jordan] did not talk to them; anyone became upset and there were few heated words spoken," said, "but we want splitting."

The estranged wife of Motor Co. chairman Henry Ford says she is emotional. Asked to the antique furniture work and rare snuffmills Ford wants to sell, Ford said to sell the contents of the living room of his Cross Farms home in Michigan from the couple's Manhattan apartment at an auction to be held at the Sotheby Park Bazaar in New York. The works are estimated to be worth \$100,000. Now Cristina Ford, filed suit to block the sale. She charged would reduce Ford's marital more than 10 years of marriage. Ford, 60, now lives in De-

Tilburg, the Netherlands, made the highest bid to the coming world chess championship between Soviet title Anatoli Karpov and his European challenger, Viktor Korchnoi. International chess officials reported. Sealed envelopes containing tenders from 26 nations were opened. Amsterdam headquarters: International Chess Federation. Tilburg's offer of 1 million Swiss francs (about \$750,000) was the best. Bargaining in the Philippines followed. 1.05 million Swiss francs (about \$900,000). The others were: West Germany, and Graz, Austria with 1 million Swiss francs (\$750,000); Il Ciocco in Italy, 1.05 million Swiss francs (\$1.2 million); Paris and Lucerne, Switzerland, 1.05 million Swiss francs (\$1.2 million). It is up to Karpov and Korchnoi to decide when to play.

The uneasy English rechip with their dogs and Trevor Edwards, 20, was 250 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, threatening behavior which is to say that it caught barking at a picket fence.

—SAMUEL JUSZCZAK

Mondale Trip Scheduled

CRANSTON, R.I., Feb. 19 (UPI)—Vice-President Mondale will visit New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines in mid-April, President Carter has announced.

AMERICA CALLING

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE NATURE OF TRADITION: "The Roots of Tradition," an international exhibition of two-dimensional and three-dimensional artifacts from the Institute for Cultural Research, London, April 22-29. The Mount Royal Hotel. For information contact ICR, Conference Department, Box 13, 13th Floor, Dufferin Works, Kent, U.K. Tel. 081-524-2045. Also, 1000 Park, Tel. 551-3500/235-7500.

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German

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Spanish

and

Portuguese

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Armenian

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Persian

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Armenian